

NORWICH BULLETIN and Courier

126 YEARS OLD

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CIRCULATION

WEEK ENDING OCT. 14th, 1922

11,865

REPUBLICAN TICKET

United States Senator
GEORGE P. McLEAN, Elmbury

Governor
CHARLES A. TEMPLETON, Waterbury

Lieutenant Governor
HIRAM BINGHAM, New Haven

State Secretary
FRANCIS A. PALLOTTI, Hartford

State Treasurer
G. HAROLD GILPATRICK, Putnam

Attorney General
FRANK E. HEALY, Windsor Locks

Comptroller
FREDERICK M. SALMON, Westport

Congressman, Second District
RICHARD P. FREEMAN, New London

State Senators
Dist. 1st—ERNEST E. ROGERS, New London
Dist. 2nd—LEE ROY ROBBINS, Norwich
Dist. 3rd—WILLIAM G. RICE, Putnam
Dist. 4th—CLARENCE H. CHILD, Woodstock
Dist. 5th—JOHN ASH, Pomfret
Dist. 6th—CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vernon

County Sheriff
SIDNEY A. BROWN, New London

Judge of Probate
NELSON J. ATLONG, Norwich

Representatives
CLAUDE W. FENELTON, Josephine
JOSEPH C. WOOD, Woodstock

LAST DAY FOR "TO BE MADE"

Only a few days ago attention was being called to the fact that the time was limited for those entitled to and desirous of becoming voters to get their applications into the hands of the registrars of voters.

Now the time is nearly over in which those who have had their names placed on the list of "to be made" voters can be made voters in time to participate in the election next month.

Today the board upon which rests the duty of making voters will be in session for the last time, except for a few special cases, and it is quite as important that they should be made voters as it is that they should be made voters.

In the interest of good government and good citizenship it is vital that all those who are eligible to be made voters should comply with the few simple but necessary requirements. It is a duty they owe to themselves and a duty they owe to their neighbors and the community.

It is therefore time to give due consideration to the fact that the opportunity expires today for those who have taken the first step through their application and who only have to demonstrate to the board that they are entitled to the rights of an elector here, that they can read and then take the oath of an elector.

PROLONGING AVERAGE LIFE.

When the American Public Health Association declares its ambition to be to bring about the prolongation of human life so that within a half century two decades will be added to the expectancy of life, it is an effort in which it ought to have no difficulty in eliciting the support of the people. The conclusion to be known from such an undertaking is that it will not only mean longer life but better health in order to get the extension and certainly there is no proposition in which there ought to be no difficulty in arousing interest.

In connection with their idea the members are confident that there is nothing impracticable or extravagant in the proposal that many nations may obtain such knowledge of the laws of health, appropriate to each age and occupation, to each climate and race that will accomplish the desired end.

It is to be realized that the extension of the average life of man is to be obtained without effort and a due recognition of the conditions necessary for such an accomplishment. It will encounter the handicaps despite the excellence of the object aimed at.

In connection with the claim that the last half century has seen an increase in the length of life duration it can be recalled that help has been obtained in the way of sanitary science, better living conditions, improved surgery, better knowledge of how to protect health and to prevent disease and a general increase in the amount of attention given to details which are far-reaching to accomplish this very thing. It is all a part of the great effort of making war against disease. Strange as it may seem there are those who are disposed to shake their heads at some of them, but when it comes to showing results over long periods less difficulty is experienced in overcoming the opposition.

The campaign of education that has been waged has done much. There is no reason to doubt that the association through its plans will be able to make it accomplish much more.

The strange thing is that all sorts of fantastic ideas having been suggested before this for extending those \$30,000,000 just received from the British.

SUBURBAN DAY.

Saturday is always a busy trading day in Norwich. It is a day when great numbers come from the adjoining districts to fill their long lists of wants.

For the purpose of providing additional attractions for the trading public the merchants of Norwich have fixed today as Suburban Day, a day of special attractions in the way of goods and prices. It is in fact a trading opportunity which the merchants have not only arranged but which they enthusiastically stand back of. They have the goods which the people want and they are determined to effect the exchange in a manner that will be advantageous to all. It is therefore a day when there should be large volume of business with the trading public appreciating the increased purchasing value of the dollar on this occasion.

Suburban day is by no means new to Norwich and vicinity. It has been arranged on previous occasions with satisfactory results to all concerned, and from the manner in which the merchants have indicated their cooperation through their advertising Suburban day at this time should only add to the good impressions that have been previously made.

Norwich is the natural trading center for this end of the state. Its stores and stocks of goods such as it is to attract the better class and those who are well informed concerning trade opportunities will not disregard the chance now being offered.

The advertisements in "The Bulletin" are a guide to the bargain lists, and in seeking the goods while the selections are at the best it is always well to bear in mind the old truth that it pays to be early.

COMBINING THE COMMISSIONS.

Just a few days ago Secretary Davis of the department of labor advocated the abolishment of the railroad labor board and the placing of the duties of that body under the control of a new commission in his department. The idea would have received a much different reception had he urged the strengthening of the board in just the way it has been demonstrated it needs strengthening.

But now report from Washington has it that consideration is being given to the idea of ending the railroad labor board and transferring its duties to the interstate commerce commission, or in other words combining the work of the board and the commission.

It is realized, and has been for a long time, that two government agencies working as these two have given little attention to the work of the other or the effect of the decision upon the railroad board which are also subject to the other. Instead of keeping the roads under two masters they would be placed under one, which would take over the duties of the present two.

As it is now each deals with the railroads from a different viewpoint. The commission may raise or lower rates without regard for the consequences of the expense account, or the labor board may cut or increase wages without having any provision made for the roads to get that additional revenue to meet them or to undergo a rate change for wage reductions. There is much to be said in behalf of regulations of this character coming under one head.

EUROPE'S DEBTS.

There isn't anything surprising in the fact that Europe isn't inclined to accept the view expressed by Secretary Hoover to the effect that the European countries are able to pay the debts which they owe to this country. It is a matter over which a difference of opinion can be expected. There are all sorts of claims that can be made to combat the view of Mr. Hoover, and yet the opposition to paying the debts and the crisis in behalf of cancellation do not disprove the claims of the secretary of state.

Our purpose is not to play the shuttlecock. The debts were properly contracted. There doesn't appear to be any question over the amount and it is admitted that Great Britain can pay. The others say they cannot pay. That is, they cannot furnish the money that was advanced by the United States to aid them in the winning of the war but they can provide whatever is required for the purpose of extending the military machine which has always been so costly.

Under such conditions, if this country can be prevailed upon to cancel the debts, the European countries can still induce us extensively and extravagantly in military efforts, and the tremendous cost of the late war will have no effect in retarding future trouble.

It isn't to be supposed that the countries of Europe are going to disband their armies or junk their tanks. Both are certain to be necessary, quite the same as they are in this country. But the war costs are not going to be shouldered, even though they may stand only in the form of a debt, what is to interfere with the view that a sense of kind of practice can be resorted to in the future? The devotion of greater attention to debt paying rather than war making would be to the advantage of Europe.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The weatherman is just now giving us a mild idea of what is to be expected later.

Those who have been thrilled by the tales of smugglers are beginning to realize that history is repeating itself.

In their desperate straits everything has now been charged up to the republicans by the democrats except the right of capital punishment.

Secretary Hoover expressed the sentiments of a great many people when he spoke of foreign debts and against their cancellation.

The man on the corner says: You've probably noted that trouble like opportunity doesn't go to the bother of stopping to knock.

Traveling at the rate of four miles a minute may be the fastest any human being ever went but it isn't as fast as some would like to go.

All the good resolutions about not starting the heater are quickly broken when cold weather appears provided there is any fuel available.

THE MAN WHO TALKS

There is a phenomenal talker in many of our common expressions. For instance, when you ask a person how he is getting along, he is very apt to reply: "Oh, I'm feeling better. When I was young I was a fellow traveler. You are about two inches and a half nearer to the devil than you were yesterday at the same hour, or you are about two inches and a half farther from him. When Old Satan is holding high in his in our environment we cannot preserve a uniform distance from him. We are either edging up a little nearer to him or getting farther away."

Mrs. Frances Scholten, who always speaks down to earth, says there is no such thing as standing still in the natural world. Describing capable of expansion is either advancing or retreating. Today we are generally pretty well equipped, mentally, brighter or duller, morally better or worse, than we were yesterday. In no short a period, of course, the change may not be observable but it is there.

What world of thought is wrapped up in that one word "preventive." During the recent long dry spell game wardens and fire chiefs sounded the alarm—and certainly it was one that was greatly needed. "Preventive" fire. It is high by important that the doctors constantly drill to our ears that many terrible diseases are "preventive." And thanks be to that profession that the number is constantly increasing. Ministers also have their assigned task in constantly keeping before the people the important fact that moral lapses are "preventive." Many judges are beginning to realize the great opportunity of their position in improving upon unfortunate couples that a great majority of divorces cases are clearly "preventive." In the great political world extravagance and crookedness are always "preventive" of social progress. It is high by important that a large percentage of our salvation lies in that word "preventive."

For addresses in calling himself out of a seemingly harmless political tongue, Lloyd George has no equal. Living or dead. No man in the British political world since Gladstone, and possibly not "The Great Commoner" himself, has been so extremely and so consistently so bitterly condemned by his foes. It is only a man of the highest type of intellect who can become the storm center of a continent. His certainly has been his own enemy. He has been the political brooder of Europe. He has weathered the gale while most of the world was fighting to save civilization from utter collapse, and no man did more to bring about the peace of the world. He has also been the one outstanding figure in holding Europe together in the more difficult period of readjustment.

In many situations a weak man with a shotgun in his hands is more persuasive than a strong man with a sword. In his mouth, moral suasion has its place; so also has a shotgun. As a people we have not yet become so thoroughly imbued with the principles of the Sermon on the Mount as to make such a difference with the shotgun. The Quaker may be theoretically right in his views of passive resistance, but he doesn't want to practice them in the neighborhood of hogs. Of course, the hog is a beast, but resistance is a proper form of the Quaker, and would like to have such beautiful theories more generally practiced. Moral suasion will probably be much in evidence in The Peace Conference. It is probable that it will probably be wise for the next several thousand years to have on hand a little grain and canister in case of emergencies. Unfortunately some people may be dealt with as we do with rattlesnakes.

The greatest deeds in the world are not always done by the greatest men, but by those who make the greatest use of the talents they have. Scholars quite agree that Erasmus was a great man, but his contemporary, Martin Luther, had a much more important influence upon the world than the former. Luther was chiefly remarkable for boldness and courage. None of all his contemporaries surpassed him in this respect. But for those traits that display the highest intellectual ability, others have easily surpassed him. Erasmus was a man in history ever worked their abilities more vigorously than the great German reformer. It has often been remarked that Erasmus was a great man in college and an even greater man in the world. The man who finds himself in college and the world is a man who has found his way to the world.

When a community is started by some mysterious and brutal murder, the interests of justice are not subserved by the attitude of the public. Too often in such cases the public is transformed into a howling mob, and the law is trampled upon. It is not strange that violent passions are aroused at the bungling manner in which some of these tragedies are handled. Some local cases, who do the best they can, are entitled to some consideration. Some crimes leave in their trail no apparent evil. County officials are not highly paid men, and have had little to do with the law. But one outraged public demands the immediate apprehension of the guilty party or parties. If this is not forthcoming, then the public prosecutes their officials to make the law more effective. It is not the law that is the problem, but the men who are the law.

What is the natural consequence of this unjustifiable meddling on the part of the public? If the crime involves two parties, the officials of one of the counties, hampered by red tape, fearful of usurping the duties of the other, and lacking any tangible clues on which to act, are driven to a desperate step. They feel that they must do something to appease public sentiment and hence, in order to save their own hides, they rashly make a scapegoat of somebody without the least show of justice. Somebody is arrested on the flimsiest of evidence. In so doing it may be that an innocent person must have a blasted reputation for life. And the pathos of it all is that it is done in the name of justice. Then the public, right about face and calls their officials something worse than fools. The days are appointed and "honor funds" raised to protect the innocent, but the damage has been done. It is as painfully true today as ever that you cannot be too good.

Would it not be well for us to remember when disposed to criticize somewhat harshly a boy's manners, that in the "teen age" he is mostly physical? He is conscious of his strength and is ready to display it. It is the time of life when vigorous outdoor games appeal to him very strongly. His heroes are not those who draw up constitutions, and certainly not those who write long and tedious treatises of Latin and mathematics. It is perfectly natural for the growing boy to be more interested in "Rube Fluth" than in Euclid, and to have more affection for fighting than for mathematics. There is a rational explanation why the boy in his early teens rather shies at standing up in public and attempting to give some religious experience in offering prayer. His religious experience is busy, because in the formative period, and he has no definite experience to give. Surround him with the right environment and he will come out straight.

Tom is being served to the afternoon suitcases in a large shop which has been opened in New York City.

HOW CONGRESS HAS HELPED AGRICULTURE.

Speaking of the agricultural situation at Greensburg, Indiana, Friday, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace told of the various things which congress had done to help agriculture during the past eighteen months. He said: "Since March, 1918, agriculture has had more attention and sympathetic consideration in the national capital than at any other like period in our history. Both congress and the administration have appreciated the serious character of the agricultural depression and have done everything possible to make conditions better for the farmer. Water, not because the farmer should be favored at the expense of other groups, but because in helping the farmer everybody would be helped."

"During what has been done during the past eighteen months. First, a congressional joint commission was created, which has spent nine months in studying the agricultural crisis. It has held many public hearings. The work of this commission has been exceedingly helpful in making clear the sort of action that would help. Water, not because the farmer should be favored at the expense of other groups, but because in helping the farmer everybody would be helped."

"Second, congress promptly passed an emergency tariff, which checked the dumping on top of our already large surplus of great quantities of surplus agricultural products. It checked the dumping in other countries during the period of scarcity of shipping and which those people were sending there because we were the only nation that had cash to pay."

"Third, congress revived the war finance corporation activities and added greatly to the power of the corporation. It is not too much to say that the corporation has saved hundreds of thousands of banks from going into the hands of receivers, and through the help given the banks, thousands of farmers have been saved from bankruptcy."

"Fourth, congress doubled the capital of the farm land banks and permitted the joint stock land banks to purchase agricultural products. It has saved large sums of money available for mortgage loans on farms at the time when it was most needed."

"Fifth, congress enacted a law to protect farmers from unfair practices, making it easier for farmers to organize and conduct such associations and protect the cost of the membership of that board. It has protected the farmer and the consumer."

"Sixth, congress amended the federal reserve act to provide for the president should have in mind the agricultural as well as the industrial, commercial and financial life, with the expectation that the policies adopted by the board would be considered from every angle."

"Seventh, congress passed the packers and stockyards act and the grain storage act, the purpose of which was to make sure that the farmers have free, open and competitive markets for their live stock and grain, and that there are no unfair practices or monopolies in the handling of these products. Under these acts the secretary of agriculture has power to make a constructive study of the marketing of live stock and grain from the time they leave the farm. For thirty or forty years the farmers have been demanding legislation of this sort. Bills have been before congress for many years. This congress acted promptly and effectively."

"None of the foregoing legislation can be looked upon as of the nature of class legislation. None of it helps one class at the expense of another group. All of it is designed to promote more regular and more stable production of farm products by providing needed credit facilities and open markets. None of it will hurt any legitimate business. None of it will interfere with any honest man."

Referring to the manner in which the forest is administered, he said: "Timber is a crop; one of our most important crops. It grows, ripens and becomes ready for the harvest just as the farmer's crops do. It must be harvested in season and another crop grown for the use of future generations. It must be protected from fires, from plant diseases, from insect pests, from other agricultural crops and from the forest. The protection of the horticulturist, of the entomologist, of the plant pathologist, and of the forest specialist, all of

these men being specially trained in their own lines working together in the closest co-operation.

"Originally it is estimated that the virgin forests of the United States covered about 125,000,000 acres. Of these virgin forests there now remain about 137,000,000 acres. Of the remainder it is estimated that 85,000,000 acres have been replaced by farm land, towns and cities. The forests are carrying second growth timber, much of it inferior in quality. 31,000,000 acres is idle land, devastated and growing nothing worth while. Our wood consumption is estimated at 25,000,000,000 cubic feet. Our annual growth of timber is estimated at 6,000,000,000 cubic feet. In other words, the people of the United States are now consuming every year, or permitting to be destroyed, more than four times as much wood as is being grown. Most of our virgin forests are not protected. The forest is in danger of being lost. The increase in freight rates in recent years amounts to almost as much as our total lumber bill. Not a great many years ago, as time is measured in the life of a nation, we were a great power in the world."

"For many years our forests were treated as if they belonged only to the present generation. They were cut without regard to future needs, but the conservation and the growth of our forests is one of the greatest of our national problems and this whether the forests belong to the government or to the individual."

"The government forests comprise some 155,000,000 acres. Some people have had the notion that these forests should be administered simply on the theory of disposing of the timber after the manner in which private forests have been administered. The government forests are not to be cut for the sake of cutting. They are to be cut for the sake of the matter very differently. Our notion is that ripe timber should be harvested as it is needed, but in such a way that other trees will grow to take the place of the trees cut."

"We are trying to increase the value of the growing stock within the forest area. Our entomologists protect the trees from insect pests, some of which are very serious. Our plant pathologists show us how to prevent and eradicate tree diseases. Our agriculturalists study the grasses and forage plants and show us how to grow better. Our stockmen work with the forest rangers in administering and improving the grazing land. We have a forest products laboratory, at which we study the various uses of timber, how to conserve its use in commerce and in the home, and how to use timber which has heretofore been regarded as practically worthless. We are establishing forest experiment stations in different forest areas, at which the various uses of timber, its growth, protection and utilization are being studied by highly specialized men."

FAMOUS MUSICIANS

JOSEPH HAYDN

There is certainly no more interesting or picturesque character in the realm of world music than Franz Joseph Haydn, born March 31, 1732, in a wretched peasant's hut at Rohrau, in the valley of the Leitha in Lower Austria. He went from the dreary to the home of his father, but he could never read nor write, but he could play the harp, and while he played, little Franz sat on a nearby stool and sang.

The father served Count Harrach, lord of the village, and married the count's cook, whose orderly ideas never departed from the lad who was destined to become great. When Haydn was six he started his musical training under the choirmaster of Hainburg. So easily came the art that he could within a year sing in the choir and play the violin and piano. Even at that age he won the absurdly correct wit that marked his appearance during all his days.

During a church festival, when the drumming was going on, he slipped a cloth cover over a stool bucket, placed it on the chair and learned quickly to beat the drum. A hunchback was employed to carry the drum while the little fellow sang. The intense amusement of the populace, George Reutter, choirmaster, for the count, found him while scouting for talent, took him to Vienna and placed him in the hands of the famous composer. Even at that age he won the absurdly correct wit that marked his appearance during all his days.

"Why not cut it to two parts?" asked the master, which advice was taken as a kindly guide. He was lively, played many pranks and was once punished by order of the Emperor, Charles, for climbing a scaffold in defiance of orders. At 16 he lost his soprano voice and was thrown out of the choir. He then went on to the world alone, helpless and penniless.

A musical acquaintance found him wandering hungry in the streets and gave him shelter for the winter. He fiddled for parties and wandered around aimlessly for eight years.

SUNDAY MORNING TALK

JUST ONE DAY.

One secret of sweet and happy Christian life is in learning to live by the hour. It is the secret that the use of time. We cannot carry this load until we are three-score and ten. We cannot fight the battle continually for a half century. But really, there are no long years. Life does not come to us in lifetimes; it comes only a day at a time. Even tomorrow is never ours till it becomes today, and we have nothing whatever to do with it but pass down to it a fair and good inheritance in today's work well lived.

It is a blessed secret this of living by the hour. Any man carries his burden, however heavy, till he can no longer do his work, however hard, for one day. Any one can live sweetly, quietly, patiently, lovingly and purely till the sun goes down. And this is all the life ever means to us—just one little day. Do today's duty, fight today's temptation, do not weaken and distract yourself by looking forward to things you cannot see, and could not understand if they saw them. God gives us rights to shut down the curtain of darkness on our life today. We cannot see beyond, and we must not try to pry through the horrors make life easier, and give us one of the blessed secrets of brave, true, holy living.

Lord, for tomorrow and its needs I do not pray; Keep me, my God, from stain of sin just for today. Help me to labor earnestly, and duly pray; Let me be kind in word and deed, Father, today.

Let me no wrong or idle word unthinkingly say; Set Thou a seal upon my lips thro' all today. So tomorrow and its needs I do not pray; Still keep me, guide me, Lord, thro' today."

CUTICURA HEALS RASH ON BACK

Spread To Neck and Arms. Itched and Burned. Lasted 3 Months.

"My trouble began with a rash breaking out on my back. My clothing aggravated it, and it kept spreading to my neck and arms. It itched and burned so that I spent many sleepless nights. The trouble lasted about three months. I tried different remedies without success. I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample which helped me. I bought more and in three weeks was healed." (Signed) H. M. Conner, 808 Second Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1922.

Cuticura Soap to cleanse and soothe, Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal and Cuticura Talcum to powder and perfume are ideal for daily toilet purposes.

Sample sent free by mail. Address: Cuticura, P. O. Box 100, Lowell, Mass. Send no money. Name, address and age of patient must be given. Cuticura Soap always without cost.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Discussions Disputed.

Mr. Editor: If Mrs. F. J. W. carries the idea that prohibition is so near being perfected, as her letter in The Bulletin of the 15th would convey, I think a perusal of Major Perley's article on the subject, in the same paper of the 15th, would tend to dispel some of her illusions and cause her to refrain from praise and congratulations until something more definite had been arrived at. Major Perley's article presents some evident truths and that the enforcement of the Volstead act is in too many instances placed in the hands of the wrong party. Another, that of men standing at a saloon bar, ordering their favorite drink, even the churchgoer, of this writer had occasional evidence in Rhode Island, his native state no later than August of the present year. Was also witness to the assembly which existed among the local officials, Rhode Island, like Connecticut, did not ratify the 18th amendment, and the officials are prone to leave everything in the hands of federal officers and they have been under a heavy cloud of suspicion during the last few months. In Olneyville, town of Johnston, a suburb of Providence, the residents of that thickly settled community could not prevail upon the town authorities to close three notorious places, one in close proximity to a schoolhouse. A petition bearing the names of nearly four hundred taxpayers was sent to the town council, but it was rejected. The error San Souci, intimating that it would not sit up and take notice, it would be sent to President Harding for consideration. The council then took action and the places were closed for a time at least. Now Mrs. F. J. W., you expect results, where there is so much corruption in politics, business, the social world, etc., even the churches. Reforms come slow. After 1900 years have lapsed, the world is not more than one-third Christianized. This and prohibition will never be really effected until the kingdom of God is established on this earth and this I believe is near at hand if Bible truths are to be believed.

E. D. BALKCOM.

Norwich, Oct. 15, 1922.

Today's Birthdays

Louis M. Parker, one of the most successful of English playwrights, born in France 70 years ago today. Dr. James L. McConaughy, president of Knox College, born in New York City 85 years ago today.

Dr. Howard H. Russell, president of the Associated States under Presidents Jackson and Van Buren, died in Washington, D. C. Born in Virginia October 22, 1780.

1876—The Michigan Conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches was organized at Jackson.

1880—Contract signed for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

1897—Centennial of the launching of the frigate Constitution celebrated at Boston.

1898—Five thousand persons witnessed the inauguration of the peace jubilee in the Auditorium in Chicago.

1909—Martin N. Johnson, United States Senator from North Dakota, died at Fargo. Born in Wisconsin in 1850.

1921—Ex-Empress Charles was proclaimed King of Hungary. U. S. Railroad Labor Board ordered rail strike halted.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Dr. Marian Edwards Park, who is to be inaugurated today as president of Bryn Mawr College, has had a wide and varied experience in the training of women. She graduated from Bryn Mawr in 1904. She held the Bryn Mawr European scholarship in 1905-06, and in 1909 received her Ph. D. in Latin and Greek. In 1901 she went abroad to work at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens and on her return, the following year, she became instructor in classics at Colorado College. In 1911 Dr. Park was elected to Bryn Mawr as acting dean, and in 1914 she returned to Colorado College as assistant professor of classics. After a year of graduate study at Johns Hopkins University she was made acting dean of Simmons College, and early in 1920 was elected dean of that college. More recently she has served as dean of Radcliffe College.

TWICE THE LAUGHS

MAGNIFICENT

COLOR PAGES

OF COMICS

TWICE THE SIZE! TWICE THE FUN!

TOMORROW'S SUNDAY ADVERTISER

CIRCULATION OVER 100,000

The Boston Store

Norwich Branch

Reid & Hughes Co. Inc.

Norwich Suburban Day

In yesterday's papers we published long lists of the biggest bargains we have ever offered in an event of this character.

In addition to the advertised bargains we have prepared many interesting features which have not been advertised. Be on the look out for these Suburban Day Specials.

THE BOSTON STORE IS THE CENTER OF THE NORWICH SHOPPING DISTRICT—DON'T FAIL TO VISIT THE BOSTON STORE

Today—Suburban Day